Catalogue of the flowering Plants, Ferns and Fungi growing in the vicinity of Cincinnati. By Joseph F. James. (A.)

In Jour. Cincin. Soc. Nat. Hist., Vol. ii., 1878. (Additions and corrections by Davis L. James. (B.) Vol. iv., 1881.

*Henry County.*

List of Trees characteristic of Henry County. By N. H. Winchell. (A.)

In Rep. Geol. Surv. Ohio, Vol. ii., p. 416. 1874.

*Miami, Montgomery, Butler, Warren and Hamilton Counties.*

Flora of the Miami Valley. By A. P. Morgan. (A.)

Published by the Literary Union, Dayton, Ohio.

16mo, pamphlet, pp. 68. Dayton, 1878.

(List includes Phænogams, Ferns, Mosses, Liverworts, Lichens and Fungi.)

W. R. G.
N. L. B.

**Notes on a Botanical Excursion to Sam's Point, Ulster Co., N. Y.** —Sam's Point is a rocky promontory of the Shawangunk Mountains, about five miles east of Ellenville, New York, overlooking the Wallkill Valley between the Shawangunk and Highland ranges, at a height, as marked on a ledge at its summit, of 2,340 feet above the sea. This promontory is composed of a very close conglomerate rock, made up of white quartz pebbles, nearly horizontally bedded, the top being a flat table-land. Geologically, this rock is known as the Shawangunk Grit, the equivalent of the Oneida Conglomerate of the Upper Silurian strata. Thinly bedded, Lower Silurian shales of the Hudson River Group, underlie this conglomerate rock, forming the base of the hill on which it rests.

The woods surrounding this table-land are made up of the pitch pine, with some few common deciduous trees, and an occasional white pine and hemlock. The undergrowth of these woods consists of *Quercus ilicifolia*, Wang., *Nemopanthes Canadensis*, D. C., *Sambucus pubens*, Michx., *Rhodora Canadensis*, L., *Viburnum pubescens*, Pursh, *V. nudum*, L., *Cornus circinata*, L'Her., and *C. sericea*, L., *Acer spicatum*, Lam., and *A. Pennsylvanicum*, L., *Aralia hispida*, Michx., *Viburnum lantanoides*, Michx., and great quantities of *Gaylussacia resinosa*, T. & G., and of *Vaccinium Pennsylvanicum*, Lam.

My visit was made in the latter part of August when little else than Compositæ was in bloom. Besides the commoner plants of this order, *Solidago squarrosa*, Muhl., and *S. latifolia*, L., were plenty. A few specimens of *Gentiana quinqueflora*, Lam., were found towards the base of the hill. *Spiranthes gracilis*, Bigelow, grows abundantly among the bushes, both on the table-land and at its base, often with but a single tuber, instead of "roots clustered" as in its specific description. Two specimens of *Botrychium lanceolatum*, Angst., were found in woods near the Point.

The flora of the top of this elevated ridge is characterized by an abundant growth of *Pinus rigida*, Miller, very much stunted in growth, fruiting indeed at two feet from the ground and forming low, straggling bushes, few of them more than five feet high, the leaves

also shortened to half the length of those borne by ordinary trees of this species. *Arenaria Grœnlandica*, Spreng., grows on all the exposed rocky ledges, and *Clintonia borealis*, Raf., in a sphagnous swamp and also in the woods at the base of the hill. The shrubs mentioned above are also found on the summit.

A broad, shallow pond, a mile or so north-east of the Point, on the table-land, well repaid exploration. Here the small form of the white water-lily, (*Nymphœa odorata*, Ait,, var. *minor*, Sims) grows plentifully. *Eriocaulon septangulare*, With., *Lobelia Dortmanna*, L., and *Isoetes echinospora*, Durieu, var. *Braunii*, Engl., were found in shallow water near the shore, and *Drosera rotundifolia*, L., with *D. intermedia*, Hayne, var. *Americana*, D. C., in fine condition in the *Sphagnum* along the margin.

N. L. Britton.

**Arthrocladia villosa,** Duby.—This beautiful species, which is nowhere very abundant, has been considered especially rare in America. A specimen found many years ago gave it a place in the Nereis Boreali Americana of Dr. Harvey. It was not reported again until a single specimen was found by Mr. Collins a few years since at Falmouth Heights, Mass. In 1881 I found another solitary specimen near the same place at Menanhant, a summer settlement in Falmouth. In 1882 I looked in vain for it all summer long, but a single plant was found that year by Mrs. Chambrè. But the latter part of July this season, after a severe south-west wind which lasted several days, this rare plant was washed up quite abundantly. I secured and mounted over eighty specimens, and might have collected many more. Some of these are about fifteen inches in length and several are complete, having the holdfast. It seems probable that it grows in the deep water in the narrow part of Vineyard Sound, and is torn up only when there is an unusual disburbance of the water.

Springfield, Mass.

George W. Perry.

**Notes from N. Lower California.**—On a recent trip into the mountains of Lower California, my father, H. C. Orcutt, and myself found *Quercus Palmeri, pungens* and *Emoryi* abundant at an elevation of 4,000 to 6,000 feet, and as far south as San Rafael Valley, near where we found *Pholisma arenarium*, Nutt., on the roots of *Q. Palmeri*. From north of the boundary, and south over a hundred miles by road, we found *Adenostoma fasciculatum* and *sparsifolium* still abundant, and, with them, *Arctostaphylos pungens* and *Garrya flavescens*, var. *Palmeri*, Watson. The latter we found from 2 to 10 feet high. In general appearance of leaves and stalk (although the bark does not exfoliate, and is grayish) it closely resembles the manzanitas, and we found it to have a similar large root, which only differed from that of our *Arctostaphylos* in being black instead of reddish colored. Among the graceful piñons (*Pinus Parryana*), we found the "sotole" (*Nolina Palmeri*) abundant and presenting the appearance of coarse grass growing near water, but in reality growing in the